TWO IMPORTANT AMENDMENTS TO THE

WAR REVENUE BILL ADOPTED. Washington, June 3 -A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to keep certain life-saving sta-tions on the Atlantic and Guif coasts open and manned in June and July, and appropriating \$70,000 for the necessary experse, was passed by the Senate at the opening of to-day's session.

The Senate concurred in the House amendment to the bill removing all disabilities imposed by the XIVth Amendment to the Constitution Consideration of the War Revenue bill was re-

umed at the close of morning business. In the course of a brief colloquy concerning the criority of amendments yet to be considered, Mr. JONES (Dem., Ark.) expressed the opinion that all the revenue features of the bill ought to be comthe revenue reasons of the bond provision was pleted and acted on before the bond provision was pessed on because the amount of revenue raised might have great weight in the determination of other pending amendments. He was satisfied, he said, that the bond provision would be incorporated in the bill, but held that Senators ought to know what the bill would raise approximately before vot-

MR. HALE'S ESTIMATE OF WAR EXPENSES.

Mr. HALE (Rep., Me.) inquired whether Mr. Jones thought the comparatively small amount which would be raised by the pending revenue amendments would be sufficient. "I have no doubt," he "that if this war lasts a year it will 00.00. That is my prediction, and I put myself on record to that effect."

Mr. Jones said that so much money might be spent, but he did not think so. He was satisfied, at all events, that an issue of bonds was unneces-"I do not believe," he said, "that the war that time And the cost will certainly be much Secretaries of War and the Navy each made an estimate of the expenses for one year, and their aggregate estimates were only about half the esti-mates of the Senator from Maine."

Mr. Hale pointed out that no war was so ex pensive as an expeditionary war. He said he had examined all the estimates made of the expenses of the war, and he was satisfied they would reach certainly \$700,000,000.

Mr. TELLER (Sil. Rep., Col.) reviewed tariff legislation in the last ten years, and said it was evident t was to all intents and purposes to be a permaut they would not end with the close of the war. mensurate with the dignity and developmen of the country, and in addition all the cities along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts had a right to demand protection from foreign invasion. The exenses of the Government were great now, but they were certain to be greater at the close of the war. "It is the duty of the Senate," he said, "to take sufficient time for the consideration of the pending bill to determine how much money it will raise. I do not want to vote on the bill until we know what it will produce in revenue. The Government will not be hampered in any way if this bill does not pass for ten days, or until July 1."

THE BILL AS A REVENUE PRODUCER.

Mr. ALDRICH (Rep., R. I.) said that careful estimates had been made of the revenue-producing qualities of the bill, and he was satisfied the ount would be between \$150,000,000 and \$20,000,000; certainly not in excess of the latter sum. The ex-penses of the war would not be less than \$300,000. eo, and he believed they would far exceed that

expenses of the war thus far had been quite E/c.

mittee did not propose to make an estimate, because its desire was to keep the Senate and the

Mr MORGAN (Dem., Ala.) said the committee | bond provision was then agreed to. knew it had the power to force an issue of interest-bearing obligations, and it simply proposed to ex-

Mr. PLATT (Rep., Conn.) made a brief argument in support of the position taken by the Republican

minority of the committee. SENATOR MORRILL'S SPEECH.

Mr. MORRILL (Rep., Vt.), the venerable chairman of the Finance Committee, delivered a short speech in opposition to "the propositions that come to us from the Populist side of the Senate to issue greenbacks and coin the seigniorage." This scheme, he said, was being "helped along by some of our against the coinage of the seigniorage, closing by saying that if bimetallism should ever be adopted

the committee amondments providing for the coln-age of the silver seigniorage, the issue of silver certificates and the issue of United States notes, and the substitution of the bond provision being the

pending questions.

Mr. WOLCOTT (Rep., Col.) proposed an amendment to the amendment of the committee on coinage of the seignforage. It was in the nature of a substi-tute, and, after being slightly amended, a direct vote on it was reached, Mr. Jones, of Arkunsus, giving notice that he would move hereafter to substitute the committee amendment for the Wol-

TO COIN SILVER BULLION. Mr. Wolcott's amendment was agreed to by the

addow: HE	vote:			
	AYES-IS.			
Allen, Bacon, Bate, Berry, Tuliar, Cannon, Carter, Chandler, Charl	Faulkner, Gray, Hansbrough, Harris, Heitfeld, Jones (Ark.), Jones (Nev.), Kyle, Lindsay, McEnery, McLaurin,	Mantle, Martin, Mille, Mitchell, Money, Morgan, Pasco, Perkins, Pettigrew, Pettig. Pritchard,	Boach, Shoup Stewar Teller, Thurst Turler Turple Vest, Warre White	

ander, ander, ander, hilton, tark, ockrell,	Heitfeld, Jones (Ark.), Jones (Nev.), Kyle, Lindsay, McEnery, McLaurin, Mallory,	Money, Morgan, Pasco, Perkins, Pettigrew, Pettus, Pritchard, Rawlins,	Thurs Tillma Turley Turpis Vest. Warre White Wolco
	NOE	S-31.	
drieb.	Fairbanks, Forsker,	Hawley, Hoar,	Nelson Platt

The amendment reads as follows:

That the Secretary of the Treasury shall immediately cause to be coined, as fast as possible, into standard cilver dollars, to an amount of not less than \$1.00,000 per month, which shall be of like wight and fineness, and of like legal-tender quality as those provided for under existing law, all the siver bullion now held in the Treasury. That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to issue, as said eliver is coined, sliver certificates of similar design and denominations and of the same quality, payable and redeemable in like manner as those authorized by law, to the purchases of silver bullion by the Treasury under the act of July 14, 1880, until the sum of \$42,000,000 abail have been issued.

That all said moneys so coined, including the amount of the gains or seigniorage so coined, that be used both for the redemption of the Treasury notes heretofore issued under and by virtue of the act of July 14, 1890, and for the redemption of the certificates issued under this act.

DEBATE ON A BOND ISSUE.

Mr. Aldrich moved to strike out the committee mendment providing for the issue of legal-tender soles and substitute the bond provision offered by

he Republican minority of the Finance Committee motion he demanded the ayes and noes.

Mr. MANTLE (Rep., Mont.) expressed his general approval of the substitute for the bond provision, but announced his apprehension that the issuance some time arise to plague the friends of bimetalhad no purpose to delay action, for he believed the war to be the hollest and most just ever waged,

and he would not stay the Government for one Mr. FAIRMANKS (Rep., Ind.) supported the provision for bonds and time certificates, taking the position that future years should pay part of the expenses of the war. He attacked the proposition to substitute greenbacks and to coin the seignior-age as "a deliberate attempt to inflate the curconclusion Mr. Fairbanks said:

It seems to me that whoever attempts to re-kindle the embers of part differences in this patri-cie hour for the purpose of making political capi-tal is less patriot than partisan. We should stand together upon a higher platform than any party ever decreed. Whoever seeks to gain mere party advantage or to force upon the people un-rafe policies in this critical moment is out of har-mony with the present hope and aspiration of the American people

Mr. MONEY (Dem., Miss.) said the pending bill had been drawn to meet extraordinary expenses of the existing war. The highest estimate of the war expenses for one year was not over \$300,000,000, and legal-tender notes, although as between the two tender notes. At least \$200,000,000 would be raised by the pending bill. The Treasury contained \$26,-000,000 of surplus, of which \$100,000,000 was a reserve fund. The \$105,000,000 of available surplus, together with the amount to be raised by the bill, would war. He did not think a single Senator believed the war would last a year, and he thought the entire matter with reference to the issue of bonds and greenbacks could go over until December. Mr BATE (Dem., Tenn.) thought the bond propo-sition might go over until December.

BOND PROVISION ADOPTED.

At the close of Mr. Bate's speech the vote was taken on Mr. Aldrich's motion to substitute the bond provision offered by the minority of the committee for the paragraph authorizing the issue of legal-tender notes. The motion was carried by the

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drich, ilson, ilker, irrows, ffery, rter, antier, ark, illom, ivis, bor,	Fairbanks, Faulkner, Foraker, Foraker, Gallitzer, Gearman, Graya, Hale, Hanna, Hanslerough,	Hawley, Hoar, Kyle, Lindsay, Lodge, McMillan, Mason, Michell, Morrill, Murphy.	Neison, Perkins, Platt (Conn.), Platt (N. Y.), Sewell, Shoup, Spooner, Warren, Weimore, Wilson, Wolcott.
kins.	NOE	S-31.	
len, 100 % 114,	Cockrell Daniel, Harris, Herifeld,	Mantle, Martin, Mille, Money, Pasco,	Roach, Stewart, Teller, Turley, Turple,

The provision reads as follows: The provision reads as follows:

That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to borrow from time to time, at a rate of interest to borrow from time to time, at a rate of interest not exceeding 3 per cent per annum, such sum or sums as in his judgment may be necessary to sums as in his judgment may be necessary to meet public expenditures, and to issue therefor certificates of indebtedness in such form as he may prescribe, and in denominations of \$50 or some prescribe, and in denomination of \$50 or some prescribe, and in denomination of \$50 or some prescribe, and in denomination of \$50 or some prescribe. That the certificates of indebtedness authorized by this section shall from time to time be first offered whenever practicable at popular subscription, under such regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Traasury as will give opportunity to the cluzens of the United States to participate in the subscriptions to such certificates. Provided further. That the amount of such certificates outstanding shall at no time exceed \$50,000,000, and that at least \$50,000,000 of said certificates herein authorized shall be sent a before any of the bonds provided for in

expenses of the war thus far had been quite 120c.

When the General Deficiency bill would carry more than \$150,000,000 of war expenses already incurred.

Mr. ALLISON (Rep., Iowa), in charge of the bill, said he had made as careful an estimate of the revenue-producing qualities of the bill as was possible. Estimates had also been made of the expenses of the war. Without including the last 75,000 volunteers called for, the estimate made was that the war expenses for the first year would be at least \$25,000,000. He regarded an addition of 150,000,000. He regarded allowed thereon, and in anothing said bonds and certificates the several subscriptions of individuals shall be first accepted, and the subscriptions for the lowest amounts shall be first allotted; and a two not exceeding one-half of one per cent of the amount of the bords herein authorized is hereby appropriated to pay the expense of preparing, advertising, issuing and disposing of the

United States is not to commit the country more thoroughly to the single gold standard, but that the efforts of the Government shall be steadily

ment to Mr. Chandler's amendment a provision that no bonds under this act shall be used as a

Mr. Morgan gave notice of an amendment directing the Secretary of the Treasury to enforce the provisions of the Income Tax law of 1894 not spiracy to force a bond issue upon the people. He said the combination was the strongest in the world: far stronger in the matter of controlling the destinles of the country than the 150,000 soldlers now in the field for the United States. "No Gov-ernment," he said, "has ever been ridden by such

yield to such an imposition."

The amendment offered by Mr. Stewart was laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Chandler-44 Mr. HOAR (Rep., Mass.) proposed an amendme

to be added to Mr. Chandler's amendment, as fol-And to this end to relax no effort to secure the co-operation of the principal commercial nations of the world.

The amendment was agreed to-35 to 33. Mr. Chandler, after explaining his position, with-drew his amendment, as he had no desire, he

said, to impede the progress of the War Revenue

At this point the tilt between Mr. Wolcott and described elsewhere, occurred. an arrangement whereby a vote might be taken sensus of opinion was that an adjournment until to-morrow would facilitate the final disposition of the bill. After agreeing to meet at 11 o'clock tomorrow, the Senate, at 6 o'clock, went into execu-

that the tax of one-fourth of 1 per cent on the gross receipts of refiners of petroleum and sugar, incorporated by the United States Senate in the War Revenue bill, if it should be adopted by the the courts by the Standard Oil Company, on the ground of its being unjust and unconstitutional. "It is not even a uniform tax." he is said to have added. "It does not single out a class of corpora-tions which are to be taxed, but autocratically says that the corporation which refines a certain article, or two certain articles, petroleum and sugar, must pay a tax upon its earnings. All other corporations are to escape taxation. Such law manifestly could not stand the test of the

noon to ask him if he had been correctly quoted, Mr. Dodd sent out word that he was too busy to discuss the matter. The attitude of the American Sugar Refining Company as to the proposed tax could not be learned. The reporter was unable to see President Havemeyer or Treasurer Searles, the latter being confined to his home by illness. John

Blindness

Prevented

No discovery of nineteenth century science has done more to alleviate the suffering of mankind than the ABSORPTION TREATMENT for blindness. It has revolutionized all preconceived ideas regarding the restoration of sight— Treatise E will really on how the standard obsolete the dangerous risk of using the knife and the needle. It has demonstrated beyond doubt the fallacy of wearing powerful glasses— Treatise E will really on why. The Absorption Treatment not only makes it possible to conquer the most stubborn diseases of the eye, but it enables those with minor troubles of the eyes to cure themselves at home; to obviate the necessity of wearing glasses. It is the business of the oculist to help you to see artificially—with the aid of glasses. It is the purpose of the Absorption Treatment to

help you to see naturally—without the use of glasses.

NO KNIFE. NO RISK.

THE BEMIS SANITARIUM was established in 1887 for the practice of the Absorption Treatment. In 1897 alone over 75,000 treatments were given. Among the many diseases cured are numbered Cataract, Astigmatism, Paralysis, Ulceration, Amaurosis, and even Glaucoma. Among those who have been cured by

The Original

ABSORPTION TREATMENT

can be named men of eminence in nearly every profession; people who believed they would never see again; children whom physicians pronounced hopelessly blind. Thousands who had been wearing glasses for years, who had been suffering with weak and painful eyes, have been cured at home by the Bemis Home Treatment. Treatise E will tell Even if you only suspect there is something wrong with your eyes, it will pay you to write to the Bemis Sanitarium. Treatise E will give you information for which any oculist would charge you a fancy fee. If you realize that your eyes are fast failing, a postal card request for Treatise E is the first step toward recovering your sight. If you know some one who has a chronic disease of the eyes; who has been operated upon without avail; who has been pronounced incurable, your investigation of the Absorption Treatment will be welcomed as much as though you wanted treatment for yourself. There are no claims made for the Absorption Treatment beyond what it has actually accomplished. It is a subject in which everyone with failing eyesight, everyone who wears glasses, every person who has a headache-is interested.



An Eminent Clergyman Recovers His Sight.

Rev. B. N. PALMER, D. D., of NEW ORLEANS, LA., endorses the work of the BEMIS SANITARIUM.

"I consulted Dr. —, of New York, and Dr. —, of New Orleans, eminent eye specialists, who diagnosed my case as Atrophy. After one year's treatment they pronounced my case hopeless. In July, 1896, I consulted E. H. Bemis, Eye Specialist, one eye being nearly sightless and the other only available with the aid of a strong magnifying glass. I had nothing to lose and a great deal to gain. After treatment the strong magnifying glass was discarded, and glasses used years ago enabled me to read." Dr. Palmer is eighty years of age.

Referring to the Absorption Treatment in a public address, Dr. PALMER made the following statement:

"For example, if there is atrophy of the nerve, or any other of the several afflictions to which the eye is troubled, it is due to the fact that the eye has been sluggish and dormant. The theory is to wake up that sluggish eye and make every part perform the functions which nature assigns to that part. The Treatment is to act directly upon the eye as an organ by various harmless agents applied to stimulate and to vitalize the eye; then the circulation may be restored, the blood will be thrown back on all the parts where it is needed to nourish, so there need be no disease of the eyes which cannot be reached by this Treatment, thus avoiding the knife and all risk."

Treatise E will tell you all about it.

THE BEMIS EYE SANITARIUM, GLENS FALLS, N.Y.

Established 1887. Consists of Seven Spacious Buildings.

E. Parsons, the counsel for the company, said, with a smile: "Lawyers never talk about the affairs of their clients," and was not inclined to prove his rule by making an exception to it in the

THE YALE AT NEWPORT NEWS.

ANOTHER OF THE FAST SCOUT SHIPS COMES NORTH-DIRECT FROM SANTIAGO.

News, Va. June 3.-The auxiliary cruiser Yale, Captain Wise, arrived here tonight at 8 o'clock from Santiago de Cuba. The steamed swiftly up to Hampton Roads, until she reached the mine fields, when she slowed down and followed the zigzag course.

When she passed Old Point, the crew of the auxiliary cruiser Dixie, which is still anchored

Wise does not know what his next destination Tribune correspondent saw one of the officers

that the St. Paul left Admiral Sampson's fleet

was at Martinique undergoing some slight reboat Terror behind to sink the Vale just as soon tailed on scout duty and headed straight in the path supposed to have been taken by the enemy. He arrived off Santiago after the armada entered the harbor.

forth in front of the mouth of the harbor, but Sunday morning the Yale steamed to within half a mile of the entrance, and crossed and recrossed several times. About 9 o'clock Captain a swift run to Port Antonio, distant about one

a swift run to Port Antonio, distant about one hundred and ten miles, where he left dispatches to be forwarded to Washington. The Harvard started shortly before for Mole St. Nicholas.

The Yale left Port Antonio on Sunday evening and sailed directly for Newport News for coal. The trip up was made without incident, the swift cruiser making the run on an average of sixteen knots an hour. The Yale is likely to remain here for two or three days.

The naval attachés in this section, and even the officers aboard the Yale, regard the dispatching of the Yale, the St. Paul and the Cincinnati, all swift cruisers, to these waters at the same time as rather mysterious. It is broadly hinted that the Department regards it essential to have the Northern coast the roughly watched by speedy scout ships, but this, of course, is merely speculation.

A good beginning for

the day's work - one that won't hurt your

MONTAUK POINT FOR A CAMP.

GENERAL FRANK HAS MADE A FAVORABLE REPORT TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The prospect is excellent for the establishment Amagansett, the last village, the character of the

their families refused to give up the social attractions of other places for the isolation of this remote and then practically inaccessible part of the world. Since the little social settlement was given up the railroad has been extended from Amaganset to Fort Pond Bay, within eight miles of the point itself, and there are plans to extend it still further eastward if there is any demand for its facilities.

Fort Pond Bay is a deep-water inlet from the ocean, with forty feet depth at its wharves, and is safe anchorase for a great navy. It was here that the late Austin Corbin proposed to establish the port for his line of ocean steamships, and to make the trip to Milford Haven, on thes north this city to connect with the vessels crossing the paper stage, but its possibilities still exist. In connection with the Fort Pond Bay scheme, Mr. Corbin and Charles M. Pratt organized the Montauk Land and Improvement Company, which was the thousand acres of land, extending from the bay on the north to the ocean on the south. It is this property which has been offered to the Government on favorable terms as a camp site. The house, is a tract of two thousand acres owned by the heirs of the late Arthur W. Benson, who at the heirs of the late Arthur W. Benson, who at the heirs of the late Arthur W. Benson, who at the heirs of the late Arthur W. Benson, who are the tract owned by the Montauk company is a content of the tract owned by the Montauk company is a content of the tract owned by the Montauk company is a content of the tract owned by the Montauk company is a content of the tract owned by the Montauk company is a content of the tract owned by the Montauk company is a content of the tract owned by the Montauk company is a content of the tract owned by the Montauk company is a content of the tract owned by the Montauk company is a content of the tract owned by the Montauk company is a content of the tract owned by the Montauk company is a content of the tract owned by the Montauk company is a content of the tract owned by t

olonel Gilliss and President Baldwin of the Long Island Railroad Company to visit Montauk Point, was under orders to the War Department to investigate and report on the desirability of the region for the encampment of volunteer troops. He forwarded a favorable report yesterday, and it was understeed that he would be directed to establish such a camp forthwith. It has been the intention of the War Department for some time to have a camp at Montauk Point, provided a large army of reserve troops was to be established for the summer in the Department of the East. It will be under the command of Brigadier-General Pennington, who is now in command at Camp Black, Hempstead Plains. The suggestion has been made that as the name Camp Alger has been applied to the place where troops are massed in Virginia the name Camp Merritt should be given to the Montauk Point encampment, in honor of the new Governor-General of the Philippines, who is organizing the expedition to add Admiral Dewey.

An Army officer who is familiar with the matter, said yesterday:

"From what I know I am convinced that Montauk Point is just the place for a great summer camp. No one can go to the region and fall to be convinced of that fact. It possesses every merit desirable for a camp site. The ground is high and rolling, easily drained, and consequently healthful. The breezes from the ocean on the one side and Gardiner's Bay on the other blow freely across it. There are large fresh-water ponds for bathis, as well as the salt water on both sides. Excellent drinking water can be obtained by driving a pipe fitteen or twenty feet into the soil, and the supply cannot be pumped dry. Every facility for drill and military evolution is afforded by the alternation of level and broken ground. There is room for he high hills afford sites for signal stations from The high hills afford sites for signal stations from The high hills afford sites for signal stations from The high hills afford sites for signal stations from The high hills afford sites for signal stations from The high hills afford sites for signal st Island Railroad Company to visit Montauk Point,

ination to-day, and was immediately assigned to a squad being recruited for Company L. He says that as soon as he is ordered to San Francisco be will cut off his queue.

LACK OF WATER AT CAMP ALGER. REPORT OF THE INVESTIGATING BOARD OF

ARMY OFFICERS. Washington, June 2.- Hecause of the very general interest which has been manifested in the reports on the South Side of Long Island, save the Shinne-rock Hills, near Southampton. There is a stretch retary Alger to-day decided to make public the

ook Hills, near Southampton. There is a stretch of sand interspersed with patches of woodland for a few miles from Amagansett, and then a rolling country of grass-covered, treeless hills, extending for a dozen miles in length and from two to five miles in breadth to the lighthouse at the extreme end of the island.

In this entire stretch of country there are only three houses, known respectively, according to their distance from civilization, as the First House, the Second House and the Third House save a group of half a dozen cottages and a clubhouse at one point on the South Side. These cottages were built by men like Alexander E. Orr. the late was extended to make public the report of the board of army officers which made an investigation into the facts of the case. The report, which was follows.

The water supply is obtained from two driven wells are in process of construction, from one of which water was extended to make public the report of the board of army officers which made an investigation into the facts of the case. The report, which water supply is obtained from two driven wells are in process of construction from one of which water was extended to make public the report of the board of army officers which made an investigation into the facts of the case. The report, which water supply is obtained from two driven wells are in process of construction from one of which water was extended from the other water supply is obtained from two driven wells are in process of construction from one of which water was extended from the other water supply is obtained from two driven wells are in process of construction from one of which water was extended from two driven wells are investigation into the facts of the case. The report of the board of army officers which made an investigation into the facts of the case. The report of the board of army officers which made an investigation into the facts of the case of the case.

TWO VOLUNTEERS TO BE TRIED.

The first general court-martial to try volunteers which has convened since the disbandment of the of the 3d New-Jersey Regiment. Brigadier-General Judge-Advocate are members of the 3d New-Jersey: Lieutenant-Colonel Benjamin P. Holmes, president: Major William H. DeHart, Captains Jerome R. Muddell, Joseph Kay and F. A. Bickel, First Lieutenants Frank Stowell, Charles A. Foles, Richard S White and Irving Weaver, Second Lieutenants Alva A. Thorn, George E. White, Charles C. Davis and Harry L. Dietz, with Lieutenant Thomas Ridgaway, adjutant of the 5th Artillery, J. S. A., Judge-Advocate.

The court will meet at 10 a. m. in the fort. The two men to be tried are members of the battalion cock. One of them was found asleep when on cock. One of them was found asleep when on guard over the mortar batteries and the casemates where the electrical connections for mines are placed. The penalty attached to this offence in time of war may be death. The court, however, can exercise discretion and impose a lighter penalty. The report that six men were found asleep on guard was officially denied. The offence charged against the other infantryman was not disclosed. A general court-martial is convened for the trial of all offences which are provided with a penalty exceeding a fine of one month's pay, or confinement for one month. It consists of not less than five nor more than thirteen members.

bodies in this city were represented at a meeting held at the rooms of the Manufacturers and Prorange, and the great heliows would effectually conceal the men so that they could not be found to fire upon, even if their tents could be seen.

CHINAMAN ENLISTS IN THE ARMY.

Santa Ana, Cal., June 3.—O. Q. Tow, a Chinaman, has enlisted here in the Army, and will join Company L. of this city, now at the Presidio, San Francisco. Tow was born in Sonoma County twenty-eight years ago. He passed the medical exam-

READY TO MOVE EASTWARD. TROOPS AT CAMP BLACK AWAITING OR-

DERS TO GO TO MONTAUK POINT.

VOLUNTEERS-INCIDENTS AT

day except the report that the three regiments now there will soon be ordered to Montauk Point, which, according to rumor, has already been selected as a field for headquarters for two army corps of the Department of the East The re-ported abandonment of Camp Black lacked the final marks of official authority, but nothing seemed lacking in the report, except a sight of the mittal as ever, but when the newspaper men told pipes and make other preparations, without which neither an army corps nor a regiment was no immediate demand for moving, because all were comfortable at Camp Black, and willing to

Camp Black will be sent to Montauk as an advance guard to spy out the land and blaze the way for the new details of volunteers, just as Comthe nine regiments sent to Hempstead on May 2. Another company in the 1st Regiment wa

quarantined yesterday, because of a suspected case of the measles. It was the 20th Separate Company of Binghamton, and the patient was Private Place. This makes two quarantined companies in the regi-ment, and men begin to see their chances of being thosen as the next command to go to the front

The 22d Regiment, which was conceded to b the next in line, is happy, because the cases of measles in the lst have given them the advantage. The men under Colonel Bartlett have heard that one New-York regiment is to be sent to Manila and they are pleased to believe that the latest turn of affairs will settle the lot for the journey upon them.

Privates Frederick Ude and John D Biddolph, of the 47th Regiment, who are in the guardhouse because of a fight they had in their tent on Thursday morning, will be tried by a court-martial composed of officers of all the regiments in camp. In a baseball game held in the afternoon between members of the 22d Regiment and the 13th Battalion, the battalion team won by the score of 19 to 17.

SUPPLIES FOR THE ARMY.

Building yesterday on the 225,000 summer under-shirts and a like number of drawers and 50,000 pairs of blue Army trousers and as many blouses for the troops, which are to be bought in this city. It will take two or three days to sift out the bids and make the award.

There will be two 12-inch rifled cannon sent early next week to Nantucket Head, Mass. The re-mainder of the forty ambulances, which arrived day before yesterday, were sent to Governor's Isl-

Dr. Torney received yesterday the following supplies for the hospital-ship Relief, which were sent by a woman who preferred to have her name omitted: Twenty cases of wine, ten cases of canned peaches, fifty cases of canned soup, eighty dozen of farina jellies, two and a half chests of English breakfast tea, two hundred packages of cornstarch, ten dozen cans of potted chicken and ham, and fifteen cases of condensed milk.

Dr. Torney spent the greater part of yesterday in supervising the work of fitting up the vessel at the Morgan Iron Works. It is expected to make comfortable and commodious wards for the sick in place of the contracted staterooms of the vessel as she was when plying between this port and Portland.

TO BOARD FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS.

movement to organize a society to board the fam-illes of volunteers in the absence of the troops in Manila. United States Circuit Court, is taking the lead in a